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and fall stopping place for many migrants that nest farther north, such as ducks, coots, loons, snipes, sandpipers, etc.

In looking over "The Birds of Ohio," by Lynds Jones, I noticed the statement that the Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea* Bodd.) "was not found at Lewiston reservoir in spite of the fact that breeding places seemed plentiful." Just when the trip here referred to was made is not stated, but it was certainly made before the publication of the Catalogue in 1903. He further states on the authority of Dr. Wheaton that it is a summer resident in the vicinity of the St. Mary's or Grand Reservoir, and that he himself has found it fairly common at the Licking Reservoir.

W. L. Dawson, in his "The Birds of Ohio," gives its range in Ohio, as a "summer resident in restricted localities, such as the Grand and Licking Reservoirs, and the major streams draining into the Ohio." But he does not mention the Lewiston Reservoir.

During the week from July 30 to August 4, 1906, I found it to be very common in the willows overhanging the edges of the Lewiston Reservoir, especially near Russell Point. Although this was after the nesting season, I think that the Prothonotary Warbler very probably nests there.

Professor Jones states in his Catalogue that there is "some indirect evidence that this species is extending its range northward where conditions are favorable." This may account for its presence at the Lewiston Reservoir in 1906, and its absence at the time referred to above.—G. CLYDE FISHER, *DeFuniak Springs, Florida*.

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#### BOOK REVIEWS.

The Birds of New Jersey. By Witmer Stone. Annual Report of the New Jersey State Museum, 1908 [1909]. Our sister state on the other side of the Delaware has evidently profited by our mistake. Instead of an immensely costly compilation bristling with unauthenticated statements and borrowed facts, illuminated by a number of colored plates to fool and flatter the Pennsylvania farmer; we have here a modest, readable text-book and treatise on the birds of New Jersey, designed particularly for the public schools and libraries, containing well authenticated facts and records, by a recognized authority, and supplemented by eighty-four uncolored plates of birds selected from the best of Wilson, Audubon, Fuertes, and Horsfall.

The chapters on the destruction and protection of our birds, and distribution and migration, are followed by a key for the identification of New Jersey birds and the enumeration, brief description, remarks on the abundance, etc., of 356 species and subspecies. The

nomenclature is that recently adopted by the A. O. U. and almost the first to appear in this form.

We have here almost the first intimation of the entire reduction of so many New Jersey species from common breeders to rare stragglers. The Gull-billed, Forster's, Roseate and Least Tern, Black Skimmer, American Egret, Snowy and Little Blue Herons, Avocet, Black-necked Stilt, Willet, Piping and Wilson's Plover, Oystercatcher, and a Pileated Woodpecker, on the coast principally, and the Summer Tanager and Mockingbird in the interior. The immense colonies which once excited the wonder of all beholders are now no more, gone without record, almost without comment save a few scattered notes giving the result of oological collecting trips. Plume hunters, summer shooting by reckless visitors, and eggers, have indeed drawn heavily upon the attractions and resources of a state whose shores are the summer play ground of neighboring towns and cities.

Mr. Stone also announces a great decrease in the number of breeding Laughing Gulls, Common Tern, Black Duck, Wood Duck, Great Blue Heron, Woodcock, and Bartraman Plover, and Osprey. There are men, now living, who could tell us a great deal about the wholesale destruction of New Jersey birds, if they would.

In the final sum up, Mr. Stone eliminates seventeen species of doubtful occurrence, leaving 41 resident, 96 summer resident, 41 winter resident, 75 transient, 61 stragglers—over one-half from the south, and 5 probably extinct,—339 in all. A bibliography of New Jersey ornithological papers follows and is practically complete. I append four rather unimportant papers which appear to have been overlooked:

Brownell, W. C., The Land I Left Behind Me.—*Oologist's Exchange*, Vol. I, No. 4, April, 1888, [unpaged].

Shick, C. S., Nesting of the Sharp-tailed and Seaside Finches [in Cape May Co., N. J.]—*Hawkeye Ornithologist and Oologist*, Vol. I, No. 7, July, 1888, pp. 102-103.

B[owers], L[ionel] F., Sharp-tailed and Seaside Sparrows. Found breeding on Seven-mile [Peck's] Beach, [N. J.]—*Nidologist*, Vol. II, No. 2, Oct. 1894, p. 27.

Wolf, Maj. A. G., Some Nocturnal Migrants, List of Birds Striking Lantern of Abescom Light, Atlantic City, N. J.—*Birds of Pennsylvania*, 1890, pp. 400-401.

F. L. B.